

Bradley, Omar N.

Omar Nelson Bradley, b. Clark, Mo., Feb. 12, 1893, d. Apr. 8, 1981, was one of the ablest U.S. generals of World War II. He graduated from West Point in 1915 and was commandant of the infantry school at Fort Benning, Ga., and leader of the 82d and 28th divisions before being named commander of the II Corps. In this last position he participated in the invasion of North Africa, his forces playing a pivotal role in the victory in Tunisia in May 1943 as well as the capture of Sicily in August.

A stable, moderating influence among commanders, Bradley possessed the respect and affection of common soldiers as well as superiors. He took part in the NORMANDY INVASION in June 1944, and his forces liberated Paris on August 25. Promoted to command of the million-man Twelfth Army Group, comprising the First, Third, Ninth, and Fifteenth armies, Bradley played a significant part in helping to defeat the German forces in France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, and Czechoslovakia. Gen. George C. Marshall called him "the finest army group commander in any nation's ground forces."

After World War II, Bradley served as head of the Veterans Administration (1945-47), Army Chief of Staff (1948-49), and chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (1949-53). In the last capacity, he supported President Harry Truman in relieving Douglas MacArthur as supreme Allied commander in Korea. Bradley retired from the army in 1953 as a five-star general of the army, a rank to which he had been named in 1950.

Warren W. Hassler, Jr.

Bibliography: Bradley, Omar N., and Blair, C., *A General's Life* (1983).

WWI

Flanders (historic region of the Low Countries)

{flan'-durz}

Flanders, a former county on the North Sea, was the heart of economic and political development in the Low Countries during the Middle Ages. At its most extensive, it included the present Belgian provinces of West and East Flanders and parts of modern France and the Netherlands. In the past foreigners often used the name for all of the Low Countries. Now it is used loosely to refer to the Belgian regions in which Flemish, or Dutch, is spoken.

With its favorable location on the sea, Flanders became a wealthy trading center with numerous industrial towns, of which BRUGES and GHENT were the most important. The principal industry, woolen textiles, was heavily dependent on wool imports from England.

Established as a county in the 9th century, most of Flanders was a fief under the French crown until the early 16th century, although the part east of the Scheldt River, added in the 11th century, belonged to the Holy Roman Empire. For several centuries the counts of Flanders were powerful and virtually independent rulers. They played a leading role in the Crusades in the 12th century. By the 14th century, however, rivalry had developed in the towns between the wealthy patricians and the guild members, especially the weavers.

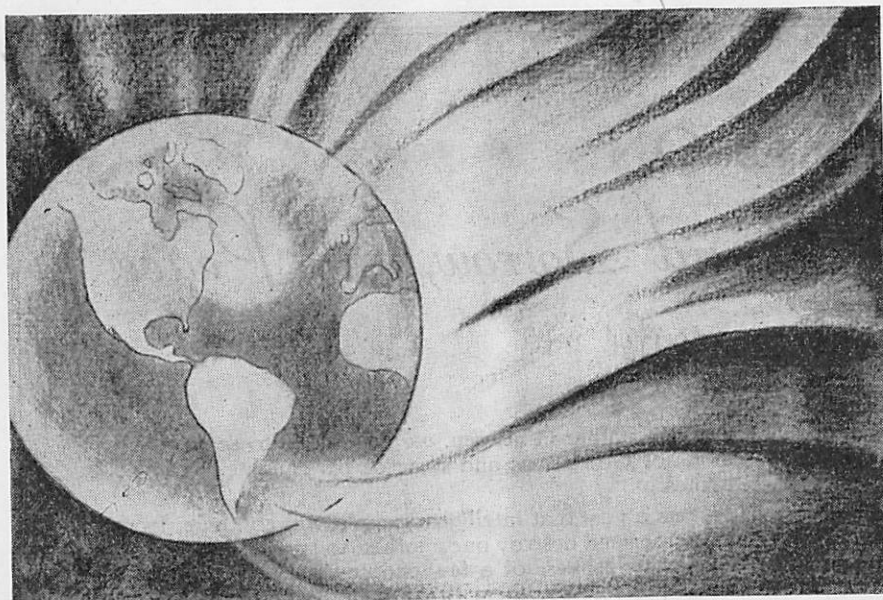
With the outbreak of urban rebellions the counts and nobles turned for support to the French king, and the burghers, led by the ARTEVELDE family of Ghent, repeatedly allied themselves with England during the HUNDRED YEARS' WAR. During this period of turmoil, democratic governments, the first in northern Europe, were introduced. By the end of the 14th century, however, Flanders had come under Burgundian rule and lost its independence.

Although Flanders continued to flourish economically and culturally during the 15th century, it declined under the HABSBURGS, who succeeded to the Burgundian inheritance in 1482. Their harsh rule provoked general revolt in the Low Countries in the mid-16th century (see DUTCH REVOLT). Flanders was soon pacified by the Spanish, but it suffered economically from the separation of the northern provinces and the commercial rivalry of the new Dutch republic. Subsequently, Flanders was the scene of repeated warfare between the Spanish, and, after 1713, the Austrian, Habsburgs and France, which conquered numerous areas in southern Flanders. By the 18th century Flanders was a predominantly agricultural region. In 1815 it became part of the kingdom of the Netherlands, and in 1830 it was incorporated in the new kingdom of Belgium. It was the scene of heavy fighting in World War I.

Herbert H. Rowen

Bibliography: Lucas, H. S., *The Low Countries and the Hundred Years' War* (1929); Carson, Patricia, *The Fair Face of Flanders* (1969); Nicholas, D. M., *Town and Countryside: Social, Economic and Political Tensions in Fourteenth-Century Flanders* (1971).

See also: LOW COUNTRIES, HISTORY OF THE.



—Illustrated by Charles Jacobsen

We purchase stove wood, coal, oil, and gasoline for the energy which is released when they burn. It is expected that we shall be able to set the date of the burning and the conditions under which the conflagration takes place. We depend mightily upon the fact that the kindling temperature is well above ordinary temperatures and that devices such as stoves, furnaces, and automobiles have been invented to control the energy release. In each energy release, molecules are broken down and built up by the interplay of atoms which themselves remain intact. The energy of demolition and fire bombs also comes from the interplay of atoms—certain molecules are destroyed, others are formed. Such bombs could be called *molecular bombs*. The atomic bomb gets its name from the fact that its energy comes from the breaking, not of molecules, but of atoms into fragments.

If atoms are to be broken up, they

The ATOMIC BOMB

• By Carl F. Eyring

DEAN, COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES,
BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY

WITH the ending of World War II, there is reason for great rejoicing. Yet, the instruments of destruction, created by our best minds and used to bring victory, have chilled our hearts with fear—fear that at some unfortunate day we might be on the receiving end. We ought to be impressed now, if we have not been impressed before, that we must learn to live at peace with our neighbors and all the peoples of the world if the race is to survive. But let us continue to hope that fear may soon be followed by love of God and mankind, and that this shall be our motive for peace.

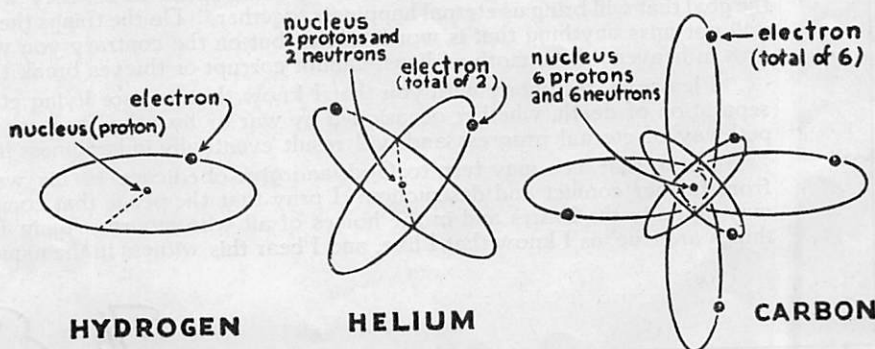
Often the fear of destruction has chilled the heart of man. The tempest, lightning, thunder, and fire still impress him with nature's might. Gunpowder, demolition bombs, fire bombs, and now the atomic bomb are terrible evidences that he has been able to unlock nature's pent-up energy. He has been able to harness wind, tame lightning, and control fire, and he still remains custodian of the key that unlocks the door to nature's pent-up energy. Can he as successfully curb his ambition for world power? There is nothing to fear of the fruits of scientific discovery, if man will love his neighbor as himself! Even the concentrated atomic energy will be safe in such hands; it can be controlled and released for the human good; there is nothing demonic about it that requires that it be used only for destruction.

ONE of the simplest examples of energy release is that of burning—the burning of wood, coal, oil, or gasoline. The change taking place is called a chemical reaction. In order to explain the reaction, it becomes necessary to invent molecules and atoms. These tiny denizens of the world of the very, very

small can never be seen, not even with the highest power microscope. So we shall never know what they look like. But even if we could see them, we probably would not recognize them as being like anything we had seen before. We need not form exact mental pictures to know that atoms are the units out of which molecules are built. For example, the wood molecule (cellulose) is composed of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen atoms. At the kindling temperature oxygen atoms of the air unite with the carbon atoms to form carbon dioxide molecules and with the hydrogen atoms to form water molecules. This process of burning goes merrily on, and heat energy is liberated, energy which was stored when the green leaves of a tree in the presence of sunlight forced out oxygen atoms from water and carbon dioxide in the process of producing the woody fibers.

must be composed of parts. During the past forty years, we have learned to "look" inside the atom and discover its structure. This is not done, as has been pointed out, by the use of the microscope; but man has learned to see the invisible by interpreting the messages which come out of the interesting atomic structures. These messages, as interpreted today, tell us that the atoms are composed of these "particles": *electron*, the agile negatively charged electrical "particle" which moves with very many of its fellows through the filament of a flashlight when the switch is pressed; *proton*, the very heart of the hydrogen atom, a positively charged electrical "particle" about eighteen hundred times as massive as an electron; *neutron*, a proton and an electron in very close association so that their charges are neutralized (if the electron were much

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SOME THOUGHTS ON

War, and Sorrow, and Peace

By PRESIDENT GEORGE ALBERT SMITH

ONCE again, through the goodness and mercy of our Father in heaven, we have lived to see the end of another war. This will mean that millions of God's sons and some of his daughters may be permitted, in due time, to return to their homes.

What a terrible thing this war has been. It seems a pity that intelligent people will continue, from generation to generation, to make war upon one another and destroy one another, to spread sorrow and distress and to waste their substance, just to satisfy the selfishness of a few people who want to dictate terms to the world. And they cannot do it. It is not possible for them to do it. It is not their world. The world we live in is our Heavenly Father's property. We don't own a foot of it. We may have a life lease on some of it, but we do not own it; and when the time comes for us to go from earth we demonstrate that we don't own it, because we do not take any of it with us.

What about this war? Why is it? There is only one explanation for the war that is now concluding, and that is that the people of this world refused to honor God and keep his commandments. The result is that they live in the territory of the adversary, and he undoubtedly gloats over the fact that he has been able to destroy millions of them and bring suffering, anguish, sorrow, and distress to millions more, because of the loss of loved ones who have been killed in this war. So we may know that war is the result of unrighteousness, not righteousness. All wars that have ever occurred have happened because of unrighteousness.

The President of the United States has asked us to pray and to remember those who have given their lives that we might continue to enjoy our blessings. I hope we have all done this, and I hope we have done it with something more than lip service. In this favored land, choice above all other lands, we may well unite in prayer and thanksgiving that the war that has devastated many nations has not touched our shores. Surely the Lord has favored us, and we should evidence our gratitude by honoring him and striving to obey his counsels.

The best evidence of gratitude at this time is to do all we can to bring happiness to this sad world, for we are all our Father's children, and we are all under the obligation of making this world a happier place for our having lived in it.

Let us extend kindness and consideration to all who need it, not forgetting those who are bereft; and in our time of rejoicing for peace, let us not forget those who have given their loved ones as part of the price of peace.

If this thing we call death were the end, such circumstances as so many face today would be unbearable, but when we realize that death is only one of the steps that the children of God shall take throughout eternity, and that it is according to his plan, it robs death of its sting and brings us face to face with the reality of eternal life. Many families have been called upon to say good-bye temporarily to those they love. When such passings occur, they disturb us, if we will let them, and thus bring great sorrow into our lives. But if our spiritual eyes could be opened and we could see, we would be comforted, I am sure, with what our vision would behold. The Lord has not left us without hope. On the contrary he has given us every assurance of eternal happiness, if we will accept his advice and counsel while here in mortality.

This is not an idle dream. These are facts. To you who are members of the Church of Jesus Christ, this story is a simple one, but it is true. There are sacred volumes of scripture that our Heavenly Father has placed within our reach, teaching us that we live eternally. If there are any of us who do not understand the fact—that we are living eternal life—it is because we have not faithfully sought the Lord and prayerfully asked him for the inspiration that we need to understand. The Lord has given us this information in great plainness, and from the depths of my heart I thank him for the knowledge that he has given us, that those who mourn may be comforted and that we ourselves may understand our purpose in being here. If those who have passed on could speak to us, they would say, "Press on, press on, for the goal that will bring us eternal happiness together." Do the things the Lord would have you do, and you will not miss anything that is worth while; but on the contrary you will be continually laying up treasures in heaven where moth and rust cannot corrupt or thieves break through and steal.

I leave my testimony with you that I know that we are living eternal life, and that the temporary separation of death, whether occasioned by war or by other causes, is but one of the steps along the pathway of eternal progress and will result eventually in happiness if we are faithful.

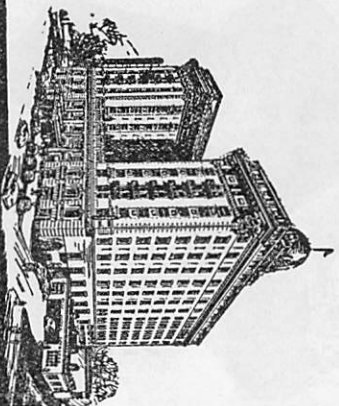
I pray that men may turn to God, and give obedience to his ways, and thereby save the world from further conflict and destruction. I pray that the peace that comes only from our Heavenly Father may abide in the hearts and in the homes of all who mourn. Again I testify to you that I know these things are true, as I know that I live, and I bear this witness in the name of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Editor's Page

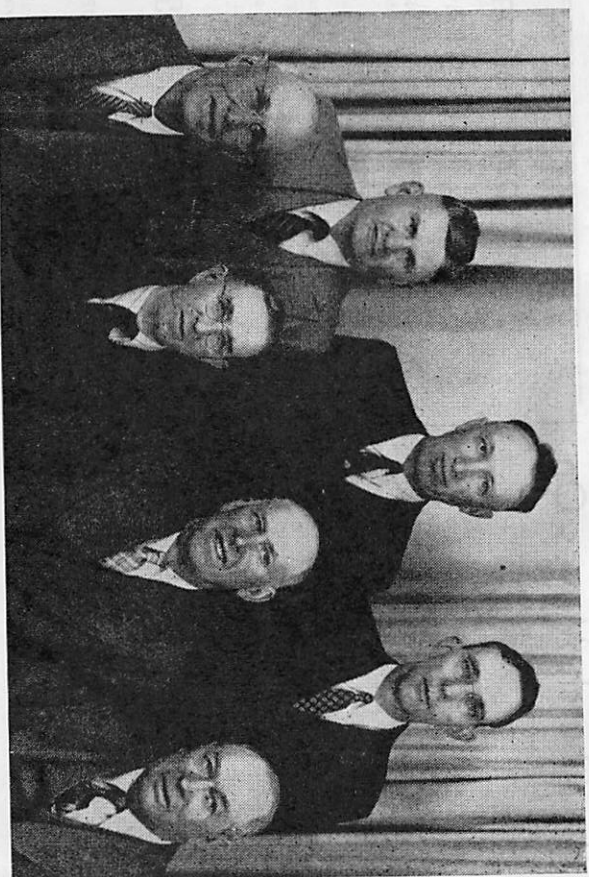
A BADGE OF HONOR



All men and women of
our armed forces—non-
ordably discharged—will
wear this symbol of
service.
WELCOME THEM HOME!



HOTEL UTAH
GUY TOOMBS, Managing Director
★ ★ ★ ★ ★



RICHFIELD WARD'S SEVEN BISHOPS
Richfield's seven bishops have served and are now serving in this capacity. Six ex-bishops and the present bishop, all of which represent more than the past forty years serving in this calling, the people of the Richfield Ward, San Luis Stake. They are first row, left to right: John W. Shawcroft, Henry W. Valentine, David E. Shawcroft, John Nathan Shawcroft. Top row: Otto Walter Gilling, John Howard Shawcroft, and the present bishop, Melvin R. Manning.
These seven men have served a total of 128 years in the bishopric. John W. Shawcroft, David E. Shawcroft and James Nathan Shawcroft are brothers; John Howard Shawcroft is son of John W. Shawcroft.

The Church Moves On

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Bessie Anna Jarvis Cress, born March 15, 1916. Excommunicated June 15, 1945, in Montebello Ward, Pasadena Stake, for apostasy.

Joseph David Jenkins, elder, born December 3, 1910. Excommunicated June 15, 1945, in South Twentieth Ward, Ensign Stake, for violating the law of chastity.

Charles Albert Sprague, no priesthood, born December 6, 1912. Excommunicated April 15, 1945, in Batavia, Eastern States Mission, for apostasy.

John August Gustafson, elder, born September 25, 1885. Excommunicated July 1,

1945, in Watsonville Branch, Northern California Mission, for violating the law of chastity.

Addie May Chapman Gustafson, born May 4, 1897. Excommunicated July 1, 1945, in Watsonville Branch, Northern California Mission, for violating the law of chastity. Carrie Myrtle Miller Smith, born August 1, 1879. Excommunicated June 11, 1945, in Dallas Branch, Texas Mission, for apostasy, by request of member.

Alyce Newhouse Sprague, born December 10, 1920. Excommunicated April 15, 1945, in Batavia, Eastern States Mission, for apostasy.

John Lewis Herron, priest, born March 11, 1880. Excommunicated July 29, 1945, in Magna Ward, Oquirrh Stake, for apostasy.

THE ATOMIC BOMB

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farther removed, then the design would be that of the hydrogen atom); and the *positron*, a positively charged electrical "particle" of the same mass as the electron and which in combination with the electron becomes either one or two quanta of radiant energy (hard X-rays), the mass of the "particles" having completely disappeared by the union.

Yes, there is good reason to believe that *matter* may turn into radiant energy and conversely. For those who remember the physics of yesteryear, let us suggest that one law of conservation is now thought to be sufficient: the law of the conservation of energy has swallowed up the law of the conservation of matter. Matter goes into energy, and energy into matter, but always at a fixed exchange rate: energy in ergs is equal to mass in grams multiplied by the square of the velocity of light. Strange as it may seem, the energy which has pulverized Japanese cities has come

from the conversion of mass into energy. The sun does this very thing. It radiates its mass. Thus, the sun is losing weight. But a little bit of mass produces a very great quantity of radiant energy, so the sun's reducing diet need not give us concern.

Atoms, as we find them today, show *electrons*, *protons*, and *neutrons* put together in many degrees of complexity. The atomic structure is surely unlike anything we have seen. But we believe that it has a nucleus of protons and neutrons—a sort of sun in a solar system—and a group of electrons—the planets—at varying distances from the nucleus. The simplest atom, hydrogen, is composed of one proton and one planetary electron. When protons are added to the nucleus and the corresponding number of electrons to the planetary configuration, a new element is produced. When neutrons only are added to the nucleus of the atom of a given element, isotopes of that element are formed. There are some ninety-two known ele-

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The Church Moves On

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Heaton as first counselor, and Elmo P. Humpherys succeeds President Abbott as second counselor.

Lincoln F. Hanks succeeds Wilford A. Beesley, deceased, as president of the Salt Lake Stake. Edwin J. Cowley succeeds Irvin S. Noall as first counselor, and Richard C. Andrew succeeds George W. Ashton as second counselor.

Twin Falls Hospital

TWIN FALLS, Idaho, residents have given the Church an invitation to help them build a one-hundred-fifty-bed hospital. The Church had offered to participate fifty percent in the expense of the project, provided that the Church's share does not exceed \$375,000.

Missionaries Released

FOLLOWING are missionaries who were released during June and July 1945, and others not previously reported:

California: Patricia Croft, Salt Lake City; Elizabeth Jane Allen, Salt Lake City; Orson W. Allen, Salt Lake City.

Canadian: Evelyn Myler Knowles, Ogden, Utah; Nelda Darlene Pierson, Sandy, Utah; John Henry Wilding, Sugar City, Idaho.

East Central States: Clara Leone Balli, Salt Lake City; LaPriel Nan Russon, Salt Lake City; Ella Theora Schofield, Antioch, California; Pearl Tenney, Prescott, Arizona; Henry H. Weese, Ogden, Utah; Grover F. Coshaw, Salt Lake City; Ida Nelson, Tuscon, Arizona; Presley Timothy, Roosevelt, Utah.

Eastern States: Earla LaRue Alsop, Salt Lake City; Alice Mae Anderson, Pocatello, Idaho; Mary Ashcroft, Eagar, Arizona; Edward Hunter Hale, Salt Lake City; Joan G. Y. Hale, Salt Lake City; Leofa Joan Reber, Littlefield, Arizona.

Hawaiian: Edwin Kent Baggs, Ogden, Utah.

Mexican: Silvestre G. Brown, Colonia Dublan, Chihuahua, Mexico; Albert K. Wagner, Nueva Casas Grandes, Mexico; Jose Bautista Zuniga, Salt Lake City.

New England: Archibald G. H. Webb, Salt Lake City.

North Central States: Almina May Carter, Ogden, Utah; Margret Hertha Jenson, Salt Lake City; Jane Elizabeth G. Lamb; Hyde Park, Utah; George Z. Lamb, Hyde Park, Utah; Leo James Peterson, Preston, Idaho.

Northern States: Peter Lauritzen, Midvale, Utah.

Northwestern States: Pauline Black, Ogden, Utah; Betty Iris Nielsen, Green River, Wyoming; Inez George, Kanosh, Utah; Lois Bowcutt, Green River, Wyoming.

Southern States: James C. Hansen, Hooper, Utah; Aileen H. Hansen, Hooper, Utah; Lola Nielson, Salt Lake City.

Texas: Arnt Engh, Salt Lake City.

Western States: Marion Howell, Wendell, Idaho; Elsie S. Howell, Wendell, Idaho.

Excommunications

WILHELM ERNEST J. RETTMER, seventy, born September 9, 1900, and his wife, Berta J. F. Grossmuth Rettmer, born October 3, 1900, excommunicated June 28, 1945, in Park Stake. Reason: teaching and advocating doctrines contrary to the teachings of the Church, particularly with reference to the trinity of the Godhead.

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The
Salt Lake
Tribune

THE ATOMIC BOMB

(Concluded from page 540)
ments, and about three hundred isotopes, the most complex element, uranium, being composed of ninety-two protons, one hundred forty-six neutrons, and ninety-two planetary electrons. One of the isotopes of uranium, uranium (235), has only 143 neutrons in the nucleus, and it forms the 1/139 part of uranium as found in nature.

WE do not presume to know how the atomic bomb is constructed. Studying the literature, which is free for any and all to read, and following the publicity so far released, we can guess that the atomic bomb may be built on the principle known in nuclear physics as *fission*. It has been known for at least five years that, if uranium (235) is bombarded by neutrons of the correct speed, the uranium atom will break down into two or more fragments, two of which have roughly equal masses. The energy released by such an atomic catastrophe results from the fact that the total mass of the final products is less than the mass of the original atom. Thus, *mass has been changed into energy*.

In the fission process, neutrons are also ejected from the shattered atom, and these in turn might bombard a neighboring unexploded uranium atom, shattering it and emitting still more neutrons which in turn might strike still

other unexploded uranium atoms. Thus, if a speed control can be found for these ejected neutrons, the shattering process could go forward at a very rapid rate and a tremendous amount of energy be released. Without the initial bombardment, the uranium would remain quiescent with its energy in safe keeping. But once the neutrons were permitted to give the initial blow, the fireworks would move forward with devastating energy release. One can suppose that a speck of radium placed in a lead box with a window opened by a time-mechanism would be the trigger of the bomb. The radiations from the radium, on striking beryllium, would eject the required initial neutrons.

It has been estimated that a quart of uranium (235) should be able to give out one billion kilowatt-hours of energy in a fraction of a second. At the very cheap rate of one cent a kilowatt-hour, the energy would be worth ten million dollars.

The principles here described may not have been used at all—the method of constructing the atomic bomb is still a secret. But we are sure that brilliant minds and skilled hands have rendered superb war-effort—effort which when peace comes may bring new energy sources within the economic reach of all, and the spirit of man may find time for a fuller expression of its latent powers.

ON THE BOOKRACK

(Continued from page 537)

HOME TO INDIA

(Santha Rama Rau. Harper and Brothers, New York. 1945. 236 pages. \$2.50.)

FOR delightful reading—which will bear fruits in the understanding of one of the postwar crucial problems—this book is, as the publishers indicate, a “find.” Written by a graduate of Wellesley, who also received ten years of her education in England, where her father was attached to the Indian diplomatic service, the autobiography unfolds with great charm and poignancy the India of the present—with its tragic squalor and its infinite possibilities.

It is written with a freshness that makes the reader react as vividly as if he were experiencing the same things with the author. Moreover, it will help the reader understand some of the great purposes that impel the native Indians to give of themselves and their means to correct conditions. The real joy in the book lies in the author's avoidance of stiffness or preachment at the same time that she treats vital issues.

—M. C. J.

THE REAL SOVIET RUSSIA

(David J. Dallin. Yale University Press, New Haven. 1944. 260 pages. \$3.50.)

IN his first chapter, the author devotes himself to the great misinformation that has been carelessly printed in various foreign publications by “... honest, decent folk who often do not know either the language or the country.” The author said that the Russians have a word for it—*klyukva*, which has come to signify to them a certain kind of ridiculous misinformation.

By careful analysis, the author has indicated the changes and the constants in the

communistic philosophy of Russia at the present time. One of the recommendations for this book is that the author so thoroughly documents his book, appending sources for further study. The author furthermore breaks down Russian society into its constituent parts and proceeds to analyze each unit. Some of the chapter headings will indicate the scope of the work: The Limits of Stalin's Realism, The New Religious Policy, The Soviet Concept of Foreign Policy, two chapters on The New Upper Classes, The Working Class, The Peasantry, Forced Labor, The Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The author has long since established himself as a competent critic and able historian in his previous books: *Soviet Russia's Foreign Policy, 1939-1942*, and *Russia and Postwar Europe*. This volume will add to his stature in both fields.—M. C. J.

THE FUTURE OF EUROPE

(Johannes Steel. Henry Holt and Company, New York. 1945. 253 pages. \$3.00.)

ALTHOUGH this purports to deal with the future of Europe, it actually deals with the history—without which an understanding of any future would be impossible. Rather a review of the history of the focal points of trouble in Europe, the book includes sections dealing with Poland, The Balkans, The Baltic States, Finland, Czechoslovakia, as well as a rather full analysis of situations in Germany.

This is the kind of book that all should read, not to accept without further reading and study, but that all may be stimulated to greater thinking and planning for peace.

—M. C. J.

(Concluded on page 544)

THE IMPROVEMENT ERA



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